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1 June 1982

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No. 216

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KPA MASS RALLY MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING

SK181401 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0430 GMT 18 May 82

[Report on 17 May KPA unit rally on Kwangju Uprising Anniversary--portions recorded]

[Text] A mass rally marking the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju uprising was held on 17 May at a Korean People's Army unit to which Comrade (Han Man-sok) belongs. Placed on the front wall of the mass meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen in the meeting hall were slogans reading: "Long live the great Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" Also seen in the meeting hall were slogans reading: "We positively support the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youth and people," and "We resolutely denounce the South Korean fascist military clique's Kwangju massacre."

(Yang In-kil) spoke first: [begin recording] Comrades, amid a situation in which the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy is being vigorously staged among the South Korean people of various strata and the movement to realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification is developing with each passing day among the compatriots at home and abroad, we significantly greet the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju uprising. [applause]

As is well known, the Kwangju people's uprising in May 1980, which agitated the whole world, was a just struggle for democracy and national salvation and against criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who attempted to reinvigorate the fascist Yusin dictatorial system, it was a heroic struggle demonstrating the South Korean people's firm will and invincible fighting spirit to realize democracy and the country's peaceful reunification. [applause]

The flame of struggle which was lit in Kwangju, spread to the entire area of South Cholla Province and even to many areas of North Cholla Province. The Kwangju citizens' heroic uprising plunged the military hooligans headed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan into extreme fear and unrest. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, which foresaw its disgraceful collapse in the face of [words indistinct], answered the heroic uprising with the most brutal massacre. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan--a matchless murderer--besieged Kwangju and committed a massacre by mobilizing more than 100,000 troops of

the South Korean puppet army, including the notorious special airborne troops, about 150 tanks and armored cars, [figure indistinct] artillery, helicopters and missiles. The Kwangju bloodbath triggered by the Chon Tu-hwan ring was the most savage fratricide unprecedented in history and the most truculent massacre which our nation will curse and denounce forever.

History teaches us lessons about crimes committed by many murderers who were notorious for conquering other nations and slaughtering them. However, it does not know such a human butcher as Chon Tu-hwan who, brutally and heinously killed his own countrymen. People in Kwangju today--a city of struggle for democracy and national salvation--are seething with surging resentment, denouncing the massacre by the human butchers. The immortal exploits displayed by the fighters of Kwangju will brilliantly shine forever in the history of the South Korean people's antifascist struggle and will be remembered by our people forever.

Comrades, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique soaked Kwangju with blood and converted South Korea into the whirlpool of fascism. In addition, it consolidated the most tyrannical fascist system in South Korea and [short portion unheard].

As time passes, the growing forces of suppression are watching and controlling the people in a wicked manner. As a result of this, an intolerable situation, in which patriotic youth, students and people are checked [words indistinct] and taken to prison, continues in South Korea. [short portion not heard] The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, creating an unprecedented fascist atmosphere in South Korea, is running amok in the flunkeyist treachery of further selling everything in South Korea to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. [short portion not heard]

The United States is responsible for today's tragedy in which the people's wishes for democracy and reunification have been mercilessly trampled on in South Korea. So as to hold onto South Korea as their colony and military base forever and block our country's peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists have been exercising a truculent fascist rule in South Korea.

In particular, while seeking an answer by maintaining the ferocious military fascist dictatorial system since the October incident, they have been blocking the development of South Korea, aspiring for the democracy and reunification, by violently supporting the most truculent military hoodlum, the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Taking the heroic uprising in Kwangju as [words indistinct] the U.S. imperialists allowed the military fascist elements to commit a massacre by handing over the puppet army's personnel and an armored division under the command of the South Korea-U.S. combined forces. After having the Chon Tu-hwan ring assume power, the U.S. imperialists have instigated the ring to fascism, national division and war schemes by [words indistinct]. Such policies are connected with their strategy against Korea. [passage indistinct]

This clearly shows that they are not protectors nor friends of the South Korean people but villainous aggressors and spiteful enemies of democracy and peaceful reunification. I resolutely denounce, with surging national indignation, the Chon Tu-hwan murderous rascal, who committed a massacre in Kwangju--the city of resistance--and is running wild in fascism, division, treachery and war maneuvers, and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are positively instigating the rascal.

The aspirations for democracy and reunification, for which the youths, students and people cried out in Kwangju 2 years ago, are more uncontrollably seething today in South Korea. Such a sentiment is more fiercely burning in the struggle against the United States and Chon Tu-hwan.

The antifascist democratization struggle by the South Korean youths, students and people is developing in connection with the struggle against the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

Last March many South Korean youths, students and people ignited flames of the bold struggle by burning the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and scattering anti-U.S. flyers reading: "Get out, United States. We denounce U.S. neocolonialism." In its aftermath, about 1,400 youths and students staged demonstrations and struggles in Seoul on (?9) April to support the conscientious religious people who harbored persons who staged the anti-U.S. struggle in Pusan as well as other persons.

I extend warm compatriotic greetings to the South Korean youths and students, people of all walks of life, who are strenuously waging a struggle against the United States, fascism and for democratization in defiance of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's harsh suppression, in the name of all soldiers and extend my full support and encouragement to their patriotic struggle.

Comrades: The only way to realize the noble aspirations of the resisting masses for democracy and reunification, who shed blood of patriotism in Kwangju 2 years ago, at an early date is to end the colonial, fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and reunify the fatherland.

It is the most urgent task for the South Korean people to end the ferocious military fascist rule in South Korea and to realize democratization. The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song taught: By rising in the struggle for withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea, all Korean people should advance the independent reunification of the fatherland. By vigorously waging the massive struggle against the U.S. imperialists, who are instigating the puppets to fascism, division, treachery and war while occupying half of the country with armed force, the South Korean people should withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and end their colonial subordination policy and interference in internal affairs.

Before being driven out of South Korea by the massive anti-U.S. struggle by the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors should immediately return to their den, taking along the aggression forces and all lethal weapons, including nuclear arms.

We believe that the South Korean people of all walks of life will achieve the sacred cause which the fighters of the Kwangju resistance could not achieve through struggle by more boldly waging the nation-saving struggle for independence, democracy and reunification, holding aloft the flames of the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle.

Today the people in the northern half of the republic and the soldiers of our People's Army are faced with the most honorable task of vigorously accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--under the banner of modeling society on the chuche idea and advancing the cause for the fatherland's reunification, upholding the grand programs put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and in his historic policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and with national dignity and pride in carrying out the revolution under the leadership [yongdo] of the glorious party center, we should firmly arm ourselves with the respected and beloved leader's great revolutionary ideology--the immortal chuche idea--further strengthen our revolutionary ranks as firm as a rock and achieve new upsurges and innovations in [words indistinct] confronting us.

Let us all strenuously fight for the fatherland's independent reunification and the consummation of the chuche cause, firmly rallying around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero--and the glorious party center. [applause and cheers] [end recording]

(Kim Tu-sok) spoke next. [begin recording] Comrades: [words indistinct, the courageous people in Kwangju, South Korea waged bloody resistance against the (?Yusin) fascist system and for democracy and reunification.

The Kwangju popular uprising was a massive popular resistance participated in by people of all strata, including the working class. It was the highest-level resistance against fascism and for democracy in which the people long waged death-defying battles with arms against an armed enemy. [applause]

What was the demand of the heroic working class and citizens of Kwangju who struggled in the streets soaked in blood, using their bodies as human bombs? [short portion unheard] It was the U.S. imperialists--the implacable enemy who invaded our country 100-odd years ago and have been exercising colonial rule in South Korea for 37 years--and their tainted, traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, the chieftain of the Yusin remnants.

The absurd remarks made by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan still infuriate the soldiers of our People's Army. He said: If we murder, we should do it in a merciless fashion. What a shuddering example of a human butcher he is!

As part of such antinational, murderous acts of the rascal Chon Tu-hwan under the instigation of the U.S. masters, the vicious paratroopers besieged the city on the ground and in the sky and [words indistinct]. This was a scorched earth tactic reminiscent of offensive maneuvers against a city by [words indistinct].

The Kwangju catastrophe was truly unprecedented in history in terms of [words indistinct] and atrocity.

Perplexed at the growing national awareness and working class-consciousness of the South Korean people on the occasion of the Kwangju popular uprising and at their intensifying social advance in demanding (?a new life), the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is more viciously suppressing the people.

That the Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested and imprisoned several hundreds of workers and people and killed [figure indistinct] in the democratic workers union case in South Korea clearly shows how atrocious the ring's fascist suppression is.

Along with all soldiers of the People's Army, I strongly denounce, with surging national resentment, the Chon Tu-hwan ring--which indiscriminately murdered workers and people of Kwangju during the days of the Kwangju uprising and is maintaining its fascist power--and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our people's implacable enemy which patronizes the ring. [cheers]

Comrades: The Chon Tu-hwan ring can today (?block movement) for democracy and patriotism with the backing of the U.S. imperialist masters. This notwithstanding, only ruin awaits the ring.

The undying Kwangju: The heroic Kwangju citizens and all the South Korean people, who have not lowered their banners by struggle, will certainly deal a heavy blow to the enemy in order to achieve democracy and the country's reunification.

We firmly believe that the entire South Korean working class and all the people will strenuously and indomitably struggle, as in the days of the Kwangju uprising, until they courageously cause the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

(?All soldiers of the People's Army) will always positively support and encourage with all our efforts the South Korean working class and people's struggle against imperialism, fascism and for democratization and national salvation. [end recording]

(Pak Yong-son) spoke next. [begin recording] Comrades: We know and remember how strongly the flames of resistance for democracy ignited in Kwangju in May 2 years ago have stirred up the entire nation and the whole world.

Our soldiers of the People's Army are proudly recalling the noble fighters who waged a death-defying resistance in Kwangju for the cause of democracy and reunification, [words indistinct], in confrontation with a total of [figure indistinct] puppet military personnel and under the military occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

[words indistinct] peasants, who displayed their patriotic spirit in the [words indistinct] peasant war, took part in the ranks of the heroic Kwangju fighters, who rose up in the death-defying resistance while fully displaying their firm will and indomitable spirit not to remain any longer fascist slaves.

Peasants from as far as (Yongnam) and (Tanyang), as well as those around Kwangju gathered in the streets of Kwangju. (?This sentiment of struggle) vehemently spread to the peasants in (Okpo), Naju, Posong, Wando, Haenam and [words indistinct].

In spite of the busy farming season, they rushed to the city of resistance with hoes and shovels in their hands. They ran toward the plaza of struggle, carrying [words indistinct].

Why was the South Korean peasants' struggle (?a death-defying and noble one)? It was because they wanted to end the colonial dictatorship, which turned the granary into [words indistinct], as well as because they aspired for freedom--something more urgent than farming. And it was because they aspired for democracy and the country's peaceful reunification, more valuable than their lives.

I sternly denounce, with national (?indignation), the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who today are consolidating their atrocious colonial fascist terrorist rule and who harshly suppressed and murdered the patriotic people of Kwangju and of South Korea who rose up in the patriotic struggle for democracy and peaceful reunification.

Comrades: The only thing the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has no human conscience, has in mind is the wicked aspiration for power. The ring has only a dirty ambition for fascism, war, split and treachery.

All that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has done for the past 2 years in the sea of blood in which it soaked all of Kwangju city and the whole of South Korea clearly establishes this fact.

If such a traitorous group, which [words indistinct] and maintains its life under the aegis of foreign aggressors, is left intact in power, the South Korean people and peasants can never escape such distress as today's, nor can they look forward to democracy and the country's peaceful reunification.



Resolutely [word indistinct] the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, which is spreading among the South Korean peasants, I am convinced that the day will come when we will see the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and an end to the military fascist rule, thus satisfying the grudge harbored by the fighters mercilessly sacrificed in the streets of Kwangju. All soldiers of the People's Army will more vigorously march on, holding higher the banner of the three revolutions under the guidance [hyangdo] of the great leader and the glorious party center. [applause and cheers] [end recording]

(Kim Kwon-suk) spoke next: [begin recording] Comrades: In the streets soaked in blood, the youths and students of Kwangju waged bold, nation-saving bloody battles against the beast-like fascist rascals for the cause of freedom--something more precious than lives--and long-cherished reunification, defying death.

Such a bold struggle waged by the youths and students--who defended to the death Kwangju, the city of resistance, by carving out their way with arms against the brutal, murderous atrocities of the desperate paratroopers who moved in with about 70,000 military personnel, tanks, guns, armored personnel carriers, airplanes and even missiles mobilized--was a heroic, splendid undertaking which fully displayed the unyielding Korean youths' patriotic spirit and nature and was a proud, historic event which will shine forever in the history of the South Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democratization and in the history of the armed struggle of the world's oppressed peoples. [applause]

This notwithstanding, the democracy for which the heroic students of Kwangju earnestly cried out while shedding blood has not yet been achieved. Nor has the reunification for which they cried out even in their last moment. Who on earth is the one who tramples on the ardent wishes and aspirations of the patriotic students of Kwangju? Who used a scorched earth tactic to trample on democracy and reunification, which the resistance fighters vehemently cried out for?

It is the imperialists--the ringleaders of aggression and murderers of human rights; and the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan--their truculent stooge and matchless fascist maniac.

The following is part of an article carried by the NEW TIMES in the United States: The South Korean people have placed absolute trust in the U.S. citizens. However, such an attitude changed suddenly. The United States gave the impression of being an enemy. The paratroopers, who murdered the citizens in Kwangju, were equipped with U.S.-made M-66 tanks and M-16 automatic rifles. All responsibility lies with the United States. That is right. The U.S. imperialists will never be able to deny that they are responsible for the Kwangju massacre, which roused the nation and the people to anger.



The South Korean youths and students too clearly witnessed the wicked faces of the U.S. imperialists, who are neither friends nor protectors. Therefore, the South Korean youths and students cried out in their declaration for a struggle against fascism: [words indistinct] the United States can be said to be the master of Chon Tu-hwan. However, it can never be the South Korean people's friends.

That is true. Because they could distinguish friends from enemies, the South Korean youths and students waged a bold anti-U.S. struggle by burning the U.S. cultural center in Pusan. The flames of the anti-U.S. struggle have spread everywhere, including Seoul and Chunchon. The sentiment of struggle is spreading among the broad circles, including the workers, peasants, intellectuals and religious people.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges can never suppress the South Korean students, who have marched on since the Kwangju incident; nor can they quash the students' anti-U.S., antifascist sentiment.

We believe that the South Korean youths and students will chant louder a song of democracy and reunification, which the patriots of Kwangju sang, and will become a train of powder which will give rise to the second Kwangju whirlwind, driving out the U.S. imperialists and overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

With an attitude of always supporting and encouraging the struggling South Korean youths, students and people, all the soldiers of the People's Army will achieve miracles and innovations in the combat training, political training and in carrying out assigned military tasks and will strenuously fight for the fatherland's reunification and the consummation of the chuche cause, upholding the guidance [hyangdo] of the great leader and the glorious party center.  
[cheers] [end recording]

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KPA RALLY MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK200735 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 18 May 82

[Report on 17 May KPA unit rally on Kwangju uprising anniversary--with portions recorded; place not given]

[Text] A mass rally marking the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju uprising was held on 17 May at the Korean People's Army [KPA] unit to which Comrade O Ki-su belongs. Placed on the front wall of the rally hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen in the meeting hall were slogans reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" And "Long live the glorious KWP!" Also seen in the meeting hall were slogans reading: "We resolutely denounce the Kwangju massacre by the South Korean fascist military clique" and "we positively support the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youth, students and people."

O Ki-su spoke first: [begin recording] Comrades, amid a situation in which the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle is being vigorously staged among the South Korean people of various strata and the movement to realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification is developing among the compatriots at home and abroad, we significantly greet the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju people's uprising.

As is well known, the Kwangju people's uprising in May 1980, which aroused the whole world, was a just struggle for democracy and national salvation and against criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who attempted to reinvigorate the fascist Yusin dictatorial system. It was a heroic struggle demonstrating the South Korean people's firm will and invincible fighting spirit to realize democracy and the country's peaceful reunification.

The collapse of the notorious Yusin dictator, who had reigned over the South Korean people for 18 years, resulted in opening the road of democracy and reunification ahead of the South Korean people. Embarrassed by this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring--a group of the Yusin remnants--embarked on the road of establishing a new military fascist dictatorship to put the South Korean people under the U.S. imperialist colonial rule. This was the military

hooligans' atrocious reactionary offensive to thwart [words indistinct] since the October incident and their last-ditch efforts to reinvigorate the fascist Yusin dictatorial system. The fascist 17 May outrage by the Chon Tu-hwan ring enraged the South Korean youth, students and people and finally caused the uprising of the patriotic Kwangju people, youth and students.

With the 18 May demonstration by the Chonnam University students as the start of the uprising, the patriotic Kwangju people, youth and students turned out on the road of the uprising crying the slogans: "Lift the martial law!" "abolish the Yusin system!", "down with Chon Tu-hwan!" and "release Kim Tae-chung!" denouncing the plot of the Yusin remnants to reinvigorate the Yusin system, the patriotic Kwangju people, youth and students demanded the realization of democracy and expressed their aspiration for national reunification. When their just demand was suppressed by the martial law troops of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the Kwangju citizens [words indistinct]. Shouldering the corpses of their fellow fighters, the uprisers rushed at the citadel of enemies and attacked the puppet police station, armories and powder magazines, driving the martial law troops out of the city. They finally conquered the puppet administration offices, including the city and the provincial halls, the public organs, including broadcast stations, banks and the post office.

The ranks who participated in this patriotic uprising numbered 300,000 workers and farmers near the city and the masses of various strata, as well as the patriotic Kwangju citizens. The flame of struggle which was lit in Kwangju quickly spread throughout South Cholla Province and even to many areas of North Cholla Province. The heroic uprising of the Kwangju citizens frightened the military hooligans headed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, which foresaw its disgraceful collapse in the face of the flames of uprisers, answered the heroic uprising with the most brutal and unprecedented massacre in history. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan--a heinous murderer--besieged Kwangju and led a massacre by mobilizing more than 100,000 troops of the South Korean puppet army, about 150 tanks and armored cars, and about 100 artillery pieces, helicopters and missiles.

In a few days following its seizure of Kwangju, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring murdered over 5,000 citizens and injured over 24,000 people in Kwangju in its barbarous, bloody operations. In addition, over 2,700 citizens were killed or wounded in Mokpo, Naju, Yusu and Suncheon.

With its wicked and brutal nature, the barbarous act committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring to slaughter people en masse is an unprecedented bestial act of killing its fellow countrymen and the most felonious act of a human butcher, which our people will denounce forever. [shouts]

Although we have many historical records on the crimes of those devilish, murderous maniacs who became notorious in conquering and killing their fellow countrymen, history does not know such a human butcher as one who has relentlessly killed his fellow countrymen and submerged a city in a sea of blood to achieve his own fortune. The residents of Kwangju--a city of democratic, nation-saving struggle--are now grinding their teeth to take revenge on the human butchers for their barbarous holocaust.

Although the Kwangju people's uprising failed to achieve victory because of the bloody suppression by the tyrant, it added a proud, brilliant chapter to the history of the antifascist, democratic struggle of the South Korean people and to that of the liberation struggle of the world's oppressed people. This heroic people's struggle was a mass riot in which the uprisers demonstrated their ardent patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit to dispel the dark cloud of fascism which hung low and achieve freedom, democracy and the country's reunification through struggle no matter how horribly the city was submerged in a sea of fire and blood. The immortal exploits performed by the Kwangju fighters will shine in the history of the antifascist democratic struggle of the South Korean people and will be remembered by our people forever.

Availing myself of this occasion to mark the second anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising, I sincerely express condolences to the patriots who struggled to achieve democracy and reunification, not yielding to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to atrociously and murderously suppress the riot and sacrificing their youthful lives and to their bereaved families.

Comrades, after staining Kwangju with the blood of the fellow countrymen and converting South Korea into a melting pot of fascism, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has established an unprecedentedly tyrannical, fascist ruling system. By laying a vast suppressive network like a cobweb, the rascals have bound South Korea in iron shackles of military fascism. Fascist suppressive agencies, such as the security planning agency and the security command, have spread throughout South Korea, from Seoul to local areas, in a more grave manner than before. The suppressive forces, which have daily increased, are wickedly watching every act of the people. Various fascist evil laws, including the malrevised constitution and the national security law, have randomly violated the basic democratic rights and political freedom of the people. Using these vast suppressive agencies and the fascist evil laws, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has frantically run amok to suppress the people. This is unprecedented in history. In particular, in the wake of the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has more wickedly stepped up its fascist suppression of the people. While raising a commotion in its search operation against those who participated in the Kwangju people's uprising and the patriotic students and democratic forces which led the past struggle to achieve democratization, the rascals have committed a barbarous, fascist act of breaking in and searching private houses and churches and arresting people.

While kicking up unprecedentedly frantic fascist rackets in South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has committed the toadyist treachery of making everything in South Korea subordinate to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and selling it to them. Why do we see those who, without referring to the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea, beg for the permanent presence of these forces in South Korea while expressing a desire for reunification?

Every fact shows that the butcher Chon Tu-hwan is bloodthirsty, fascist murderous devil, a felonious splittist and a wicked war maniac. The U.S. rascals are responsible for the development of today's tragic situation in South Korea in which the desire of the people for democracy and reunification is mercilessly violated. On behalf of all the people and KPA soldiers in the northern half of the republic, I resolutely denounce with surging resentment the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring for committing the barbarous holocaust in Kwangju--a city of resistance--for frantically running amok in its maneuvers for fascism, division and treachery and the U.S. imperialist aggressors for instigating them in these maneuvers. [shouts]

The South Korean people are now seething with the desire to achieve democracy and reunification to fulfill the desire of youths, students and people who rose 2 years ago in Kwangju. Turning into the flames of the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, this desire has spread throughout South Korea. Combining with the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the antifascist struggle of the South Korean students and people to achieve democracy has developed.

The way to fulfill at the earliest possible date the noble desire of the warriors who shed the blood of patriotism on the streets of Kwangju 2 years ago and demanded democracy and reunification is to eliminate the fascist colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to reunify the fatherland. Firmly uniting under the antifascist banner of democracy and national salvation, the South Korean people of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, students and religious figures, should continuously and tenaciously struggle until they overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique by expanding and developing the antifascist struggle which they have already launched.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All the Korean people should expedite the fatherland's independent reunification by rising as one in the struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea. The South Korean people should force U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea and end their policy of colonial subjugation and interfering maneuvers by vigorously waging a mass anti-U.S. struggle against the U.S. imperialists who, occupying half of the national territory with arms, have instigated the puppets to fascism, division, treachery and war. Before being banished by the mass anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists should immediately return to their den, taking along their aggressive troops and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

We firmly believe that, upholding the torch of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, the South Korean people of all walks of life will achieve the sacred cause which the Kwangju warriors failed to accomplish.

Today, the people of the northern half of the republic and the soldiers of our people's army are assigned the weighty but honorable task of vigorously accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and

of expediting the cause of the fatherland's reunification at the earliest possible date under the banner of imbuing society with the chuche idea and by upholding the grand program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and his historic policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

Bearing deep in our hearts the pride to carry out the revolution, holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should firmly arm ourselves with the immortal chuche idea--the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea--more solidly consolidate our revolutionary ranks and enact a new upsurge and innovation in achieving our military task. [shouts]

Kwak Yong-chan spoke next: [begin recording] Comrades, we know and remember how strongly the flames of resistance for democracy ignited in Kwangju in May 2 years ago have stirred up the nation and the whole world. Our soldiers of the people's army are proudly remembering the noble fighters who waged a death-defying resistance in Kwangju--a heroic city--for 10 days for the cause of democracy and reunification, in confrontation with 100,000 puppet army forces and under the military occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

The Kwangju resistance was a heroic popular uprising demonstrating the South Korean people's revolutionary spirit to the whole world.

The youth and students, who inherited the Kwangju students' incident which had made the Japanese imperialists shiver and displayed the Korean students' heroic spirit, took part in the ranks of the heroic fighters, who rose up in death-defying resistance while fully demonstrating their will and indomitable spirit to remain no longer fascist slaves. Also in the ranks of the heroic Kwangju fighters were peasants who displayed patriotic spirit during [word indistinct] war of peasants in Cholla provinces.

Why did the South Korean youth, students and people turn out in the Kwangju armed rebellion? Because they wanted to end the colonial dictatorship which strangled the people's [word indistinct] and threw it into a garbage can, as well as because they aspired for freedom--something more urgent than studying, working and farming. They aspired democracy and the country's peaceful reunification, more valuable to them than their lives.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military elements answered the just struggle of the Kwangju citizens and the Cholla provincial peasants with bayonets. They committed a massacre by indiscriminately shooting them dead. I sternly denounce, with surging national indignation, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who today are consolidating their atrocious colonial terrorist rule and who harshly suppressed and murdered the patriotic people of Kwangju and South Korea who rose in the patriotic struggle for democracy and peaceful reunification. [applause]

The only thing the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has no human conscience, has in mind is a wicked aspiration for power. The ring has only a dirty ambition for fascism, war, division and treachery. All that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has done in the past 2 years in the sea of blood in which it soaked Kwangju and South Korea clearly establishes this fact.

If such a treacherous group, which leads the good life with the people's blood tax and maintains its life under the aegis of foreign aggressors, is left in power, the South Korean people and peasants can never escape today's miserable situation; nor can they look forward to democracy and the country's peaceful reunification. I am convinced that the day will come when the South Korean people and peasants will satisfy the grudge harbored by the fighters mercilessly sacrificed on the streets of Kwangju by driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and ending the military fascist rule by joining the increasing ranks of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle. [shouts] [end recording]

Kim Ui-kyu spoke next: [begin recording] The Kwangju popular uprising, which aroused the whole world, was a massive popular resistance participated in by people of all strata, including the working class. It was the highest-level resistance against fascism and for democracy in which the people waged death-defying battles with arms against an armed enemy. What was the aspiration of the Kwangju fighters who valiantly rushed to the plaza using their bodies as human bombs? They ardently aspired for realization of genuine democratic politics, rejecting the [word indistinct] Yusin system. They also desired to live in a new democratic society by ending the tragedy of division, refusing to remain fascist slaves any longer.

Who suppressed such ardent aspirations of the Kwangju workers, youth, students and people? It was the U.S. imperialists--the implacable enemy who invaded our country some 100 years ago and have been exercising colonial rule in South Korea for 37 years--and their tainted, treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique, the chieftain of the Yusin remnants. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed a massacre unprecedented in history, mobilizing tens of thousands of puppet armed forces, [words indistinct] tanks, armored cars, artillery pieces and even missiles. Because of this truculent slaughter, the Kwangju workers, youth, students and citizens were shot, stabbed, crushed by tanks and armored cars and [word indistinct] to death. All at once the city was converted into a devastated city filled with the blood of fellow countrymen.

The absurd remarks made by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan still infuriate the soldiers of our people's army. He said: If we murder, we should do it in a merciless fashion. Kwangju is a proper place to show our will [words indistinct].

What a shuddering example of a human butcher he is! As part of such anti-national, murderous acts of the rascal Chon Tu-hwan under the instigation of the U.S. masters, the vicious armed paratroopers besieged Kwangju on the ground and in the sky and committed a massacre like hungry wolves. This was a scorched earth tactic reminiscent of offensive maneuvers against a city. The Kwangju catastrophe was truly unprecedented in history in terms of its scale, the atrocities and the cruelty.



Thanks to his exploits of massacring his fellow countrymen, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan could seize power with the confidence of the U.S. imperialist masters. Since then, the murderer Chon Tu-hwan has exercised the most heinous military fascist rule in South Korea. Perplexed by the growing national awareness and working class-consciousness of the South Korean people and their social advance demanding a new life on the occasion of the Kwangju popular uprising, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is more viciously suppressing the people.

Along with all soldiers of the people's army, I strongly denounce, with surging national resentment, the Chon Tu-hwan ring--which indiscriminately murdered the workers and people of Kwangju during the days of the Kwangju uprising and is maintaining its fascist power--and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our people's implacable enemy, which patronizes the ring. [shouts]

Comrades, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is challenging the movement for democracy and patriotism with the support of the U.S. imperialist masters. This notwithstanding, only ruin awaits the ring. Clearly recognizing through the Kwangju catastrophe that it was the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, that tramples underfoot the national sovereignty, democracy and human rights, all the South Korean people are waiting for the day when they will revenge this. The heroic Kwangju citizens and all the South Korean people, who have not lowered the banner of struggle, will deal a heavy blow at the enemy to achieve democracy and the country's reunification. We firmly believe that all South Koreans will strenuously and indomitably struggle, hardening their fighting spirit and courage, as in the days of the Kwangju uprising, until they courageously force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. [applause and shouts]

O In-chol spoke next. [begin recording] Comrades, even at this moment, we hear the shouting of heroic students and people who rose in the Kwangju popular uprising, demanding freedom and democracy, and fell by the guns and bayonets of the enemy. The outcries "let us smash murdered Chon Tu-hwan to death!" and [word indistinct] of the patriotic students were a reflection of the ardent desire to achieve a new democratic society in the dark land of South Korea.

However, neither democracy nor reunification, which the patriotic Kwangju students called for even in their last moment, have been realized. Who is it who trampled underfoot the desire and aspiration of the patriotic Kwangju students and oppressed the Kwangju fighters who called for democracy and reunification? It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, their vicious lackey and peerless fascist murderer. The U.S. imperialists started to oppress the South Korean people's national salvation struggle for democracy in a most barbarous way, blocking the masses' aspiration for democracy and reunification, which had been heightened more than ever before after the former dictator was assassinated. They openly interfered in the internal affairs of South Korea.



We clearly remember that the U.S. imperialists, while expressing regrets in talking about human rights as the Kwangju uprising was expanded, conspired to end the Kwangju situation in South Korea in a meeting hurriedly called at the White House and directed traitor Chon Tu-hwan to cruelly resort to violence.

How could our masses forget that the rascal commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea instigated the Chon Tu-hwan clique to suppress the Kwangju uprisers by means of force, by turning over a large number of troops and armored units under his command to the Chon Tu-hwan clique?

The U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people, atrocious murderers and oppressors of the South Korean people and the vicious enemy of democracy and the reunification of the fatherland. In the bloody land of Kwangju, the South Korean people witnessed [words indistinct].

We firmly believe that the South Korean students, singing more loudly the songs of democracy and reunification sung by the patriotic Kwangju uprisers, will rise in a second Kwangju uprising and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique without fail by driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Cherishing the spirit to actively support the struggle of the South Korean students and people fighting the U.S. imperialists, we soldiers, the guards of one-a-match-for-100, will continuously create miracles and renovations, upholding the banner of the three revolutions and [word indistinct]

CSO: 4108/154

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON TU-HWAN IN KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE

SK191315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)--Upon the lapse of two years since South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung was illegally arrested by the military fascist clique, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on May 18 made public an indictment vehemently denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal suppression of Kim Tae-chung.

In the first part the indictment says: There is no reason whatsoever for Kim Tae-chung in prison to be put behind bars even a single day. He has committed no crime to suffer in jail.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, mad with greed for "power" directed the spearhead of attack against democratic figure Kim Tae-chung, who was publicly recognized as "a symbol of the democratic movement" in South Korea and reputed as a most hopeful "presidential candidate."

On the night of May 17, 1980, the military fascist clique sent over 70 "martial law troops" to surround the house of Kim Tae-chung in Tonggyo-Dong, Mapo District, Seoul, and took him in pajamas from his study to prison. Having illegally arrested him, the military fascist clique fabricated in accordance with the "operation for murdering Kim Tae-chung" worked out beforehand at the secret chamber of the puppet security command such awful crimes as "plotting for a rebellion" and violating the "anticommunist law," "national security law" and "martial law decree" against him.

The criminal intention of the fascist butchers to penalize Kim Tae-chung was fully revealed in charging him with being "a sympathizer with communism" and "a pro-communist." As a ground of their assertion, the fascist hangmen claimed that Kim Tae-chung participated in the "preparatory committee for national construction" and was an "active communist" right after the August 15 liberation in 1945 and made statements abroad "following the line of the north."

As to the "preparatory committee for national construction" in which, they claim, Kim Tae-chung took an active part, it was a mass organisation in which people of broad segments joined with a patriotic desire for the building of a democratic society, transcending the difference of ideas and political views. It is

preposterous and ridiculous indeed to brand him as an "active communist" for his participation in the activities of a super-ideological mass organisation, not a communist organisation. As to the statements of Kim Tae-chung abroad, he spoke of means for the peaceful reunification of the country including the institution of a North-South confederation and allround exchange in political and economic domains. This is an expression of his opinion and political view as a politician and an assertion anyone who loves the country and wants reunification can make.

Refuting the shameless criminal act of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, Kim Tae-chung protested at the court that "If I were a communist, why the defunct Pak Chong-hui had not prosecuted me?" The charge of "plotting for a rebellion" brought against Kim Tae-chung by the Chon Tu-hwan clique was also a sheer fabrication.

By making it appear as if the Kwangju popular uprising were "manipulated behind the scene" by Kim Tae-chung, it shamelessly tried to shift the responsibility for the bloodbath on to him. The Kwangju popular uprising which the military fascist clique called a "bloody violent revolution" took place when Kim Tae-chung was already detained in an underground chamber of the "security command."

The Kwangju popular uprising was a just, patriotic struggle which was caused not by the "manipulation" of Kim Tae-chung but because the paratroopers brutally murdered bare-handed students and citizens, men and women, who rose in protest against the May 17 violence of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Accordingly, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, not Kim Tae-chung, is to blame for the Kwangju incident and the witness is the participants in the Kwangju popular uprising themselves.

While fabricating groundless "crimes" against Kim Tae-chung, the Chon Tu-hwan clique harshly persecuted him and 23 others and brutally tortured them to make the fabricated charges a fait accompli and force them to "admit" the charges. To wrest false confessions on Kim Tae-chung from student of the Chonnam University Chong Tong-yeon and other "defendants," the military thugs put them to electric torture, airplane torture, glow lamp torture, taegwondo torture, freezing torture, awl torture and other means, combining modern tortures with medieval ones.

The trial of Kim Tae-chung was also the worst, dark trial ever known in court history, that ignored even elementary legal procedures.

At the final hearing of the trial, the Chon Tu-hwan clique guarded the military court doubly and trebly with an increasing number of armed soldiers and allowed no news coverage or photographing of the trial. At the vacant court without any observers or defense counsellors, it passed a death sentence in a few minutes and declared the trial closed.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique has not made open the proceedings of the Kim Tae-chung trial up to this day. This proves that the penalty passed on him is entirely unjustifiable and illegal.

In the second part the indictment says: Having passed the harsh penalty upon democratic figure Kim Tae-chung, the Chon Tu-hwan group is stooping to any infamy to destroy him not only politically but also physically for good. The Chon Tu-hwan group's plot to murder Kim Tae-chung became graver after its "amnesty step" early in March last.

It was made known that on the very day of its announcement, the Kim Tae-chung issue was separately discussed at a secret room of "chongwadae," where traitor Chon Tu-hwan issued an order to bury it quietly in oblivion in history, saying that the sooner, the better. Disclosing this new murderous plot of the Chon Tu-hwan group, press circles at home and abroad said:

"Chon Tu-hwan considers that the 'Kim Tae-chung case' is a big hurdle lying in the way of seeking support for his 'unification proposal' and Japanese public opinion is unfavourable to the realisation of South Korea-Japan cooperation because the case still remains the focus of public opinion at home and abroad.... Chon Tu-hwan is much fearful of the influence the 'Kim Tae-chung case' would have on the 1988 Olympiad in Seoul. It may be possible that at the time of Olympiad pro-Kim Tae-chung figures and pressmen from the United States, Japan, West Germany and various other countries would express concern about the 'Kim Tae-chung case' rather than the Olympiad in Seoul and may unexpectedly turn Seoul into a theatre of struggle for his rescue. This is why Chon Tu-hwan thinks that it would be better to kill Kim Tae-chung as soon as possible, because though it may arouse considerable public criticism for a certain period but it would subside before the Olympiad. In a long-range point of view the ulterior intention of the Chon Tu-hwan clique is that to destroy Kim Tae-chung as soon as possible is better than not.

This proves that the Chon Tu-hwan clique's plot to put an end to this "headache by finishing off Kim Tae-chung in prison entered the final stage." To check this plot and save him is not a problem merely related to the fate of a democratic figure. It is a problem connected with the democratisation of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country and an important problem pertaining to the cause of world peace.

If the Kim Tae-chung issue is overlooked, it would leave the Chon Tu-hwan military clique act more arrogantly; [as received] this would mean conniving at its violation of human rights and nation-splitting manoeuvres and result in jeopardizing peace in Korea and the world.

The persecution of Kim Tae-chung must be immediately checked, he be unconditionally released from illegal detention and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must step down from power.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal persecution of Kim Tae-chung is zealously patronized by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. The U.S. imperialists must give up the foolish attempt to maintain their colonial domination over South Korea by encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan clique and go back to their den at once, taking along their aggression troops and nuclear and other destructive weapons before it is too late.

The Japanese reactionary authorities must not bury the "Kim Tae-chung case" through the unjust "political settlement" but atone for the past mistakes by taking due steps for saving Kim Tae-chung. We express the belief that the political parties, organisations and personages of various strata of all countries of the world will as ever vigorously struggle to rescue Kim Tae-chung, denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal persecution of him and unheard-of military fascist rule, and further lift up their voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

CSO: 4120/268

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'KCNA' CITES 'TASS' ON CHON'S ANTIPOPULAR ACTS

SK200501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 20 (KCNA)--TASS in an article exposed the anti-popular acts of the South Korean puppet clique, according to a report. It says:

May 17 this year is the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising in South Korea. The Seoul junta put down this uprising with a bloodbath at the instructions of its master across the ocean. Since the brutal execution of South Korean patriots in this third largest city in South Korea, the reactionary policy of the pro-U.S. "regime" of Chon Tu-hwan has become harsher.

The Japanese journal SEKAI made public recently a letter from a "South Korean underground movement." It stresses that Chon Tu-hwan has established a "fascist repressive system" in South Korea. New "laws" against democracy have been enacted, a large stockpile of weapons and cartridges are preserved at the police stations to be used any moment and the police strength has been increased. Fearful of the recurrence of an anti-dictatorship action, the Seoul "regime" is cracking down upon the people more harshly.

The complaint of the South Korean people is growing with the complete failure of the Seoul authorities attempt to curb the constant price hike and the runaway inflation. Leaving South Korea to the tender mercy of U.S. and Japanese monopolies, the dictatorial "regime" is trying to tide over the economic difficulties by begging for more dollar and yen loans. This results in a constant increase of the foreign debts of Seoul which has already exceeded 32,000 million dollars. Consequently, South Korean economy has been driven into a long stagnation and is on the verge of bankruptcy. Minor enterprises are going to bankruptcy in succession and unrest is growing among the peasants, workers, traders and manufacturers.

South Korea is on the eve of a new explosion of the people's discontent and anti-American feelings are mounting, stress South Korean underground fighters.

CSO: 4120/268

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS FOR UNIFICATION DIALOGUE--An Italian Socialist lawmaker said yesterday that the Korean unification should be realized through sincere dialogue between the two divided halves. "I hope unification will be realized at the earliest possible date through discussions to be made without any prejudice," Rep. Guido Alberini said. Alberini and Rep. Giorgio Mondino, both members of the Italian Socialist Party, arrived in Seoul last week at the invitation of the National Assembly. They were the first Italian Socialist lawmakers to have visited here. In a farewell news conference, the two legislators said they were astonished to see the tension at Panmunjom, and that they were impressed by the economic growth Korea has achieved. "We regard it as a fine example for other developing countries," Mondino said. He added that the Italian Socialist Party will strengthen ties with Korea's Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) by promoting bilateral friendship and cooperation. The existence of a Socialist Party in Korea is "very meaningful," Mondino said. He advised the Korean Party to seek to expand relations with socialist parties in Europe. Concerning the prospects for DSP's admittance to the Socialist International (SI), Alberini refused to go into detail, saying, "Our party's central executive committee will make the final decision on whether the party will help DSP's entry into the International Socialist organization." [Text] [SK110106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1]

OLYMPICS VIEWED AS UNIFYING ELEMENT--Manama, Bahrain, 11 May (YONHAP)--The Republic of Korea 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics has a good opportunity to make advances towards the unification of North and South Korea, Korean Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Choe Philip has been quoted as saying. "Last summer, we proposed to form a unified Olympic team between Seoul and Pyongyang. We are hoping that this move will begin a new relationship with Pyongyang, although there has been no official reply," said Choe, according to Abu Dhabi English language newspaper EMIRATES NEWS May 9. Choe said South Korea would allow athletes from the North to directly cross the border for the games, rather than requiring them to fly to an outside country before entry. The ambassador added that South Korea is grateful for the opportunity to host the 1988 Olympics because it can show the world it is becoming a developed nation and showcase its cultural, social and economic gains. [Text] [SK120108 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 12 May 82]

CSO: 4120/267

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES AGREE TO PROBE CURB LOAN SCANDAL

SK120105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 May 82 p 1

[Text] Both the majority and minority parties have decided to inquire of the government thoroughly about the curb loan scandal bared by the recent prosecution arrest of Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha, taking a serious view of its impact on the national economy.

The three major parties have worked out comprehensive strategies for the National Assembly Finance Committee meeting to be convened for two days from tomorrow to handle the scandalous affair.

Especially, the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has confirmed a measure to look into the case exhaustively without considering the position of either government or businesses.

The DJP held a joint meeting of Finance Minister Na Ung-pae and its leading officials yesterday morning at the Lotte Hotel to discuss steps to cope with the case.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the party, has directed party lawmakers assigned to the Finance Committee to disclose the truth of the scandal without adhering to the position of the government, even if there are some things the administration is reluctant to reveal due to the overseas credit of the concerned enterprises. He said that his party would consider summoning Justice Minister Yi Chong-won to the house panel for testimony about the prosecution probe of the case, if necessary.

The minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP) claimed yesterday that there was a suspicion about the possibility of Chang's close links to political power from the standpoint of her ability to collect enormous sums of money at one time. Therefore, the party will concentrate on determining how she could get such huge amounts of money alone, said party members belonging to the house panel.

CSO: 4120/267



BRIEFS

CONTROL OF LAWMAKERS' REMARKS--The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decided yestreday to cope with lawmakers' remarks on the floor against the agenda items for the house session "with stern measures" in the future in order to prevent them. The majority party's position was confirmed in a general caucus of its lawmakers at its headquarters in the wake of a controversial speech by Rep. Han Yong-su of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) in a plenary session Friday of the just-ended 112th special sitting on the April 26 shooting spree by a policeman. Some of the hawkish DJP lawmakers, including Rep. Sim Myong-po, claimed that the assembly should take strong measures against Rep. Han, including expulsion from the assembly. Rep. Kwon Chong-tal, party secretary general, said, "Denying totally the present political system is a self-contradiction by Rep. Han, who acted as a member of the interim legislative assembly and was elected a lawmaker under the law he enacted together with us." Remarks made by Rep. Han were erased from the parliamentary record by Speaker Cong Nae-hyok on his official authority later. [Text] [SK130255 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/267

S.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CONSCRIPTION REGULATIONS CHANGED--Seoul, 7 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will exempt draft-age males who have not completed middle school from regular military service beginning this year, it was decided Friday by the Office of Military Manpower. The office also decided that graduates of middle school and above will be subject to regular military service only if they perform exceptionally well on the pre-conscription physical test. Youths without primary educations will be exempt from military service. The measures are designed to enhance the quality of the armed forces. [Text] [SK071102 Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT 7 May 82]

CSO: 4120/267

GOVERNMENT URGED TO INVESTIGATE LOAN CASE

SK130245 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Curb Loan Tumult"]

[Text] Disturbing are the shocks and impacts of the reported manipulation of a huge sum of curb loans by a married couple, which has shaken up not only the affected enterprises but local financing quarters and the business environment at large.

The couple, a former ranking official of a government agency and his wife reportedly related to an influential personage, were arrested last week on initial charges of capital flight and illegal possession of foreign exchange, both amounting to over \$800,000.

More surprising are subsequent investigation findings as to the amounts of private loans involved and the methods of manipulation which the couple allegedly used and the circumstances under which such fraudulent acts could take place.

For one thing, according to an interim report of the prosecution probe, they squeezed promissory notes totalling 262 billion won in face value from six major companies as "collateral" for actual lendings of only 57 billion on terms regarded exceptionally preferential on the curb market.

The couple then reportedly released the bills in a breach of faith, consequently driving two of the enterprises to bankruptcy--one a better-known construction firm and the other a steel mill of similar standing.

Besides, the heads of two major commercial banks had to resign for having extended loans without due mortgages to the couple and firms they had recommended in what was described as their wrong belief about the couple's connections and financial capability.

Another painful impact is the virtual paralysis of the local curb money market which, however unwholesome and unpalatable it may be, is believed to transact more than 1,000 billion won worth of hot money and on which many if not most enterprises of large and small scale are heavily dependent.

The government is thus all out to remedy the trouble monetary order and rescue businesses affected directly or indirectly by the scandal yet deemed solvent. Meanwhile the National Assembly is to open a pertinent committee session today to discuss the issue with the presence of cabinet members concerned.

Indeed, these and other developments--those so far divulged alone--raise a number of questions as to how such absurd practices could ever be committed and also point to various vulnerable and even shameful aspects of our business, financial mechanism and social climate at large.

Particularly deplorable is the recurrence of a blunder in which bankers and businessmen--in this case loanees--could be easily influenced by the claims of pretensions of a culprit that he had close connections with persons in influential positions. For we recall similar instances which occurred only in recent years.

First of all, a thoroughgoing investigation should be conducted of the latest case--as personally instructed by President Chon Tu-hwan--in order to uproot all actual offenses and potential causes, leaving no room for another such scandal, and dispel public misgivings.

Equally important are effective steps to protect innocent victims and shore up business activities, already burdened with recession. Streamlining the monetary order and its mechanism is another crucial task facing the government authorities, which should include measures to attract funds away from the curb market to institutional financing.

CSO: 4120/267

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

COMPANIES SEEK OVERSEAS MINERAL SEARCH PROJECTS

SK130315 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 7

[Text] A total of 11 local companies plan to undertake 27 overseas projects in joint ventures with foreign counterparts in order to explore minerals including crude oil and coal, the Energy-Resources Ministry said yesterday.

The projected mineral-search projects are to be carried out in 11 countries--the United States, Indonesia, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Swaziland, the Philippines, Sudan, Guatemala, Peru and Malaysia.

The mineral hunting plans are in line with the government policy of accelerating the development of resources overseas to secure long-term supplies.

The 11 companies wanting to mount overseas projects are Samsung, Daewoo, Hyundai, Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO), Suneel Shipping Co., Kohap Ltd., Golden Bell, Hanil Cement, Daihan Coal Corporation, Kukje Corporation and Halla Resource Development Co.

Of the total planned projects, 14 are for bituminous coal, six for anthracite, two for copper, two for iron ore and three for crude.

Of the 11 firms, Suneel has already been authorized to bring in coal from Alaska through equity participation and Kohap has been given government approval for its coal development project in Indonesia.

At present, seven companies are in search of minerals in eight countries. The seven are POSCO, Hyundai, Daesung, Samsung, Samchok, the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and Kodeco Energy. They are engaging in resource-development projects in the United States, Australia, Canada, Paraguay, Gabon and Indonesia.

All but one company established joint ventures with foreign firms to carry out their development programs. POSCO only is tapping bituminous coal deposits singlehandedly in the Tanoma mine in the United States. It plans to invest \$68 million in the Tanoma project this year.

Under the POSCO plan, the steel maker will import 300,000 tons this year, 400,000 tons next year, 500,000 tons in 1984 and 600,000 tons a year after 1986.

CSO: 4120/267

BRIEFS

**SOFT COAL IMPORT TARGET**--Seoul, 13 May (YONHAP)--South Korea's consumption of bituminous coal has steadily increased in recent years as many industrial businesses are substituting other fuel sources for oil, it was learned here Thursday. As a result, the country has readjusted its 1982 energy supply and demand program. This year's new import target of soft coal is 8.9 million tons, up 22.4 percent from 1981 and twice as large as the 1979 figure, sources at the Energy-Resources Ministry said. Due to the prolonged recession, the country's recent total energy consumption has been at 1979's level, but nevertheless, the demand for soft coal is rising because coal is now the key fuel source for the cement industry and the demand for coal is increasing in iron manufacturing, the sources explained. The sources said Korea consumed 1.96 million tons of bituminous coal during the first quarter of this year, 33.7 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. During the January-March period, the domestic cement industry replaced oil with bituminous coal 19.1 percent more than during the first quarter of last year, according to the sources. The industry substituted coal for more than 1.87 million barrels of oil during the period. [Text] [SK130151 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT 13 May 82]

**REDUCE FOREIGN CAPITAL TARGET**--Seoul, 12 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided to reduce the amount of foreign capital it hopes to attract in 1982 by 1.8 billion U.S. dollars to 6.1 billion dollars, Finance Ministry officials said Wednesday. The reduction in the target goal is the result of the limited attraction of foreign capital to Korea in the early months of this year. The amount of foreign capital which came to Korea by the end of April stood at 1.51 billion dollars, only 20.2 percent of the scheduled annual estimate. Ministry officials attributed the sluggish figures to the protracted recession in the country, which has prevented local businesses from investing in new facilities. Of the new 6.1 billion dollar total, 5.3 billion dollars will be sought for long-term investments and 800 million dollars on a short-term basis. [Text] [SK120749 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 12 May 82]

**GNP RISES IN FIRST QUARTER**--Seoul, 13 May (YONHAP)--South Korea's Gross National Product (GNP) in the first three months of this year reached nearly 3.1 trillion won in 1975 real terms (roughly 4.31 billion U.S. dollars) up 4.2 percent from the same period last year. The growth rate was 1.6 percent from 1980-1981. A Bank of Korea estimate released Thursday showed that increased investments in some industrial sectors caused the rise, although exports and domestic consumption continued to be sluggish. Investments in electricity

and several other industrial sectors went up by as much as 13.1 percent, playing a leading role in the GNP growth. Most noteworthy was a 6.5-percent rise in fixed investments in machinery and other industrial facilities, which had been decreasing since the last quarter of 1979. The agriculture-forestry-fisheries sector grew by 7.1 percent, the social overhead capital and other service sector by 4.3 percent, the mining-manufacturing sector by 3.7 percent, the light industry sector by 1.7 percent and the heavy and chemical industry sectors by 5.4 percent. Consumption rose by only 1.2 percent due to a belt-tightening trend among the general public, and exports increased by 3.8 percent, reflecting the protracted worldwide business slump. [Text] [SK130126 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 13 May 82]

CSO: 4120/267

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

ANTI-CHOLERA MEASURES--Seoul, 12 May (YONHAP)--The Korean Health-Social Affairs Ministry Wednesday instructed quarantine stations and public health centers across the country to strengthen preventive measures against cholera. A ministry official said such moves are necessary in light of the fact that Japan and Hong Kong have experienced recent cases of cholera. According to the official, all travelers arriving in Korea from Thailand or Malaysia, where cholera can occur, must undergo a feces examination before clearing immigration. The ministry will also strengthen anti-cholera measures in domestic areas where outbreaks have been recorded in the past. [Text] [SK120238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT 12 May 82]

CSO: 4120/267



## S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DAILY WELCOMES LIBERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

SK110055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Widening Ties With Liberia"]

[Text] The five-day visit of the Liberian head of state, Samuel Kanyon Doe, in Seoul marks another milestone in our continuing effort to broaden and strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation with African countries and members of the Third World at large. A hearty mass reception given the state guest upon his arrival Sunday was symbolic of the emerging relations between our two nations.

Our welcome is based on an appreciation of the Liberian leader's remarkable achievement in promoting the political and economic stability of the West African country since he assumed leadership in 1980. The chairman of the People's Redemption Council took over Liberia in a military revolution to institute bold reforms and infuse fresh vitality into the troubled country.

We have been favorably impressed by the pro-Western foreign policy of the Liberian Government under chairman Doe and its sustained endorsement of the position of the Seoul government in such international forums as the United Nations and nonaligned conferences in spite of its concurrent diplomatic ties with both South and North Korea.

Liberia is one of the few independent republics which has maintained its sovereignty in the face of the overwhelming pressures of Western colonialism through the 19th and 20th century. It has thus carved out its role as champion of black nationalism and freedom. Its steady development as a modern nation made Monrovia an important center of international and regional activity in Africa.

Although the population of Liberia is small, its sizable territory blessed with natural resources and the particular stage of its economic development offer rich possibilities of complementary and reciprocal endeavor. Korea's export of cars, textiles and rubber goods which amounted to some \$316 million last year could be diversified and Liberia could profitably involve more of our skilled manpower and capital in exploiting and marketing its resources.

Characteristic of the keen interest of the visiting Liberian leader, his itinerary here includes a tour of Saemaul (new community) leaders training institute in Suwon and industrial facilities in Pohang. It is hoped that Korea's experience and success in rural development and industrialization will inspire and reinforce Liberia's search for modernization in one way or another.

Chairman Doe came to Korea on one leg of his extensive diplomatic trip through Peking, Cairo, Algiers and Rabat. He is the fifth African head of state to visit Korea after the leaders from Niger, Ethiopia, Gabon and Senegal. This quickening succession of visits of government leaders is a sign of Seoul's growing ties with Africa.

During a summit meeting yesterday President Chon Tu-hwan and his Liberian counterpart agreed to expand cooperation and exchange in political and economic fields. Especially heartening to note was Liberia's strong support for President Chon's realistic and peace-oriented policies for inter-Korean dialogue and reunification as reaffirmed through the talks.

Seoul and Monrovia now find themselves in a better position to work together more closely and effectively on bilateral matters and also play an active part as members of the Third World and the global community. A step forward has been taken by the visit of Chairman Doe.

CSO: 4120/267

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT--Seoul, 8 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will issue three million commemorative stamps Sunday on the occasion of the visit of Liberia's head of state Samuel K. Doe to South Korea, the Communications Ministry announced Saturday. The 60 won (about eight U.S. cents) stamp carried pictures of Doe and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan with the national flags of both countries in the background. Doe, scheduled to arrive here Sunday for a five-day stay, will meet Chon to discuss matters of mutual concern, tour the frontline area and visit several industrial complexes. Doe, the first head of state to visit Korea since the inauguration of President Chon in March 1981, will be accompanied by a 46-member entourage. [Text] [SK080103 Seoul YONHAP in English 0057 GMT 8 May 82]

JAPANESE NEW LIBERAL CLUB DELEGATION--Seoul, 12 May (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday received Seiichi Tagawa and three other members of the Japanese House of Representatives at Seoul's presidential mansion Chongwadae, and exchanged views on matters of mutual concern. Also in attendance were Rep. Li Sang-ik, secretary general of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union, and Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda. The four Japanese belong to a 10-member delegation of Japan's New Liberal Club, headed by Tagawa, who arrived in Seoul Monday for a week-long visit. Later, Takawa and his party paid a courtesy call on Korean Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun. [Text] [SK120309 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 12 May 82]

CSO: 4120/267

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

'YONHAP' VIEWS ROK'S ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS EXPORT

SK110157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Seoul, 11 May (YONHAP)--A major shift has occurred in Korea's electronic products export pattern as exports of expensive technology-intensive electronic products such as color TV sets and electronic cooking ranges grew sharply last year, according to business sources here Tuesday.

The sources said that until 1980, exports of cheap labor-intensive products such as black-and-white TV sets and radios grew by more than 30 percent annually. Last year, however, their export growth rate tapered off to around 10 percent.

The 1981 exports of color TVs and electronic cooking ranges, on the other hand, rose by 38 percent to 184 million U.S. dollars and by 102 percent to 23 million dollars, respectively.

In addition, last year's overseas shipments of refrigerators rose by 65 percent to 29 million dollars, semiconductor products increased 65 percent to 145 million dollars, and audio components were up 30 percent to 454 million.

The sources said the impressive rises were due to their strong international competitiveness stemming from domestic manufacturers' steady efforts for market diversification and quality improvement.

The total value of the exports of these electronic products in the first two months of this year was 125.7 million dollars. The total breaks down to 14.5 million dollars for color TV sets (up 25 percent), 33 million dollars for black-and-white TV sets (up four percent), 6.2 million dollars for electronic cooking ranges (up 69 percent), 46 million dollars for audio systems (up 11 percent), 16 million dollars for refrigerators (up 20 percent), and 11 million dollars for semiconductor products (up 24 percent).

CSO: 4120/267

BRIEFS

EXPORTERS INTENSIFYING DUMPING ACTIVITIES--Seoul, 10 May (YONHAP)--South Korean exporters are intensifying their dumping activities in overseas markets these days, adding several new items to the list of goods which are saturating foreign countries. Business sources here said Monday that as the country's export climate has darkened, exporters are now dumping wigs, footwear, plywood and some steel products into foreign markets, tarnishing the image of Korean commodities to foreign buyers. According to the sources, the arrivals of export letters of credit (L/C), a major indicator of export trends two or three months ahead, decreased by 18.9 percent in April compared with the previous month. The intensified dumping activities by some exporters have forced other trading companies to lower their export prices, thus worsening their already slim profit margin. As a result, some advanced countries are moving toward strengthening their import restrictions on Korean commodities. The sources said that although both the government and private enterprises have agreed to reduce dumping activities on a voluntary basis, the agreement is not being adhered to by many lower-echelon export officials. [Text] [SK100238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 10 May 82]

CONTRACT WITH U.S. RICE DEALER--Seoul, 12 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has concluded a contract to import 370,000 tons of rice from an American dealer who has no trade record with Korea, a spokesman for the Office of Supply said Wednesday. The spokesman said that Comet Rice of California, Inc. submitted the low bid of 246 U.S. dollars per ton. A total of 11 U.S. rice dealers sought the contract, making offers up to 283 dollars per ton. The new contract brings the total amount of rice to be purchased by South Korea from the U.S. in 1982 to 500,000 tons. The Korean Government was swept by an alleged bribery scandal in mid-March, involving U.S. rice dealers. One rice exporter, the Connel Rice and Sugar Co., filed a lawsuit in the U.S. against another dealer, the Pirmi Co., charging that Pirmi had obtained Korean rice contracts by bribing Korean officials. [Text] [SK120748 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 12 May 82]

CSO: 4120/267

LIGHT INDUSTRY POLICY NOTED

Pyongyang FOREIGN TRADE in English Mar 82 pp 4-5

[Text]

Today our country has built a modern light industry relying on its own raw material resources and furnished with the latest equipment.

Our light industry meets on its own the daily increasing demands of the people for consumer goods.

It is one of the great successes achieved by our people in the building of a new society to have built an up-to-date light industry in a historically short period, which meets fully the people's needs with its own production.

All the successes attained in the field of light industry in the past are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre.

Having mapped out a plan for the socialist construction of the country immediately after the armistice in 1953, the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward a basic line for socialist economic construction which gave priority to heavy industry while at the same time ensuring the development of light industry and agriculture.

Since everything had been destroyed by the war, it was very difficult to develop light industry along with heavy industry. But the great leader wisely led the struggle to implement the line for economic construction.

Life proved clearly as days went by that the line for economic construction was a creative and wise one which reflected well the economic law of socialism and the objective reality of our country.

In the struggle to implement the basic line for economic construction a great success has been attained not only in heavy industry but also in light industry.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of simultaneously developing large-scale central industry and small and medium-scale local industry for the development of light industry.

This policy showed the most effective way for developing light industry in conformity with the economic and technological characteristics in the production of consumer goods.

A great number of modern central light industry factories including textile mills, knitwear factories, clothing factories, hosieries, footwear factories, cornstarch factories, food processing factories, watch factories and television set plants have been built, so that the structure of light industry has become more solid.

Along with this, many local factories have been constructed in all parts of the country through the vigorous struggle of the whole masses for developing local industry.

There are now more than 20 local factories and producers' co-operatives run by the housewives in every city and county of our country.

In the second seven-year period (1978-1984) the output value of local industry will increase 2.4 times and its proportion in the output of consumer goods will be more than 60 per cent.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung directed his deep attention to supplying domestic raw materials to light industry.

Only when light industry depends on its raw material resources, can the stability and independence be ensured in the production of consumer goods.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung saw to it that our people solved the problem of the raw materials for light industry by developing agriculture in a many-sided way and exploiting material resources in the mountains and seas and by chemical means.

Such factories as the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill, the Orlon Factory, plastic factories and synthetic leather factories which are supplying light industry with raw materials have been built.

In the second seven-year period the output of chemical fibres will increase 1.8 times and plastics 2 times.

In this way, our light industry is developing depending on the domestic raw materials.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has wisely led the struggle to further modernize the technical production processes of light industry factories, increase the variety of consumer goods and improve their quality.

Thus, the mechanization and automation of production process have been vigorously promoted at local factories as well as central light industry factories.

During the last ten years, our local industry factories have been supplied with more than 185,000 modern machines.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, our light industry has developed into a latest one, which has all production branches such as textile, food processing and daily necessity industries capable of fully producing and supplying all kinds of consumer goods from cloth to goods for cultural use.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung set it forth as important tasks before the light industry not only to satisfy the domestic needs with its own production but also to export more manufactured goods.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Active steps should be taken to tap sources of export in every field of the national economy, and the production of export goods increased to a large extent."

Our light industry, developed in a many-sided way and equipped with up-to-date techniques, has every possibility of increasing export.

With the rapid development of textile and clothing industries, the export of various fabrics and clothes is increasing.

Our textile industry will produce annually 1,500 million metres of fabrics in the near future.

If 1,500 million metres of fabrics are produced, the output per head of our population will be 80 metres, which means that the per capita output of fabrics will grow 571 times as against 14 centimetres of fabrics per person in the preliberation year.

Therefore, our textile and clothing industries will develop into ones with the huge potentiality of export in a few years.

Modern clothing factories built in all parts of the country are producing in quantities various kinds of clothing suited to the tastes of people, markedly increasing their production for export.

We now export vinalon mixture, rayon, printed cotton, silk and tetoron for shirts, various ready-made clothes and knitwears. They are popular in international markets and in great demand abroad.

Especially, some of our silk with a long tradition of production won gold medals in international fairs and have a large custom for their excellent quality.

Clothes, shirts, one-piece dresses, overalls, working clothes, pyjamas, children's clothes and other ready-made clothes and Orlon and vinalon knitwears are welcomed at overseas markets.

Our knitwears are popular with the buyers for their gorgeous colour, elegant form and various patterns.

We export diverse fabrics, ready-made suits and knitwears to more than 60 countries the world over. Their export prospect is promising.

Various shoes, made of leather, synthetic leather and vinyl chloride, and moulded boots are also included in our main export items.



In 1984, our footwear output will reach 100 million pairs.

We are going to produce and export more footwears suited to the tastes of demanders.

Our ceramics and glasswares have long won popularity in international markets.

The ceramic industry of our country has a long history. Our ceramics have followed the fine tradition of the world famous Koryo celadon and white porcelains of Li dynasty.

In our ceramic factories good-quality ceramics are now produced and exported in large quantities.

Our glasswares are beautiful in colour, various in shape, thin and durable, thus getting into favour in international markets.

In the second seven-year period the export of ceramics and glasswares will grow considerably.

Our hardware has long been exported, winning popularity among buyers.

We plan to increase its production 10 times in the near future.

Then, the export of sewing machines, bicycles, refrigerators, washing machines, electric cooking pots, electric irons, air-conditioners, petroleum stoves, electric fans, kitchen utensils, scissors, knives, locks and the like will increase to fully meet overseas demands for them.

Furnished with modern equipment, our plastic factories produce a variety of daily necessities in large quantities.

With the rapid development of plastic industry, more vinyl chloride sheets, leatherette, rain coats, bags and other plastic daily necessities will be exported.

The export of watches and other goods for cultural use, kitchen utensils and daily necessities will increase.

Today, our light industry factories are striving to increase the production of various kitchen utensils and articles for cultural use, their variety and quality.

Our country is rich in raw material resources for light industry in the mountains, fields and seas.

Insam, tobacco, peppermint, hops, medicinal herbs, wild vegetables, fur, mushroom, apples, pears, grapes, peaches, strawberries, apricots, chestnuts, plums, walnuts and other processed goods are our traditional exports.

Using inexhaustible raw materials in the mountains and fields, we will produce and export good-quality products in large quantities.

The growth of processing capacity of our sea foods will rapidly increase the export of the highly demanded processed aquatic products—yellowtail, cod, skate, octopus, lockington, salmon, cuttle-fish, squid, shell-fish, crab, sea urchin egg paste, pollack roe and sea tangle.

The rapid development of the light industry of the country will also boost new varieties of exports.

While increasing the export of light industry products, we import equipment, machine parts and raw materials needed for the development of our light industry.

In the 1980's big efforts will be directed to the development of light industry of our country, so that a great change will take place in the production of consumer goods.

The existing light industry factories will be expanded and more new modern ones built to sharply increase the production of daily necessities and foodstuffs.

Then, our people will be supplied more satisfactorily with consumer goods produced at their own light industry centres.

The 1980's will be a period of bringing about an epochal turn in the export of light industry products. With the growth of export of light industry products, our country will be able to develop trade relations with more countries.

CSO: 4120/266

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MARK KPA 50TH ANNIVERSARY

SK191113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)--Romanian and Polish papers carried articles and a celebration was held in Bulgaria on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, according to reports.

The Romanian paper APARAREA PATRIEI in its editorial article recalls that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed anti-Japanese armed ranks on April 25, 1932, amidst an arduous struggle against foreign aggressors.

It says: Under the leadership of the party the Korean People's Army has been educated in the spirit of loving the fatherland and people and armed with all necessary modern weapons and combat technical equipment and has fulfilled with credit its duty of defending the revolutionary gains of the working class and the independence and sovereignty of the socialist fatherland.

The people of Socialist Romania resolutely support the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country.

In an article headlined "Half a Century Covered by Korean People's Army" the Polish paper RZECZPOSPOLITA points out that the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was a historical event in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people for national independence and the liberation of the country.

Noting that the Korean People's Army is fully prepared to repulse aggression of the enemy in face of his ever more undisguised war provocation manoeuvres against the DPRK, the paper says: The KPA is revolutionary armed forces defending the DPRK and the gains of revolution from the threat of the enemy.

A meeting was held at the combined unit of the Bulgarian People's Army stationed in Khaskovo city under the co-sponsorship of the combined unit, Khaskovo City Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the City People's Council, the City Trade Union Committee and City Young Communist League Committee.

Placed on the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The acting commander of the combined unit in his speech said that the KPA is a strong revolutionary army which defeated two imperialisms. He emphasized that the strengthening and development of the Korean People's Army as mighty armed forces as today is a brilliant fruition of the military idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean people and supreme commander of the Korean armed forces and a great fruition of the military line of the Workers Party of Korea.

Soldiers meetings were held in a marine combined unit in Varna of the Bulgarian People's Army and in a unit stationed in Chirpan City.

CSO: 4120/268

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DPRK, CAPE VERDE SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

SK132249 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2234 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)--A general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde was signed in Pyongyang on May 13.

Present at the signing ceremony were the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

Attending the ceremony on our side were comrades Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK Yi Hwa-son and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Cape Verde Choe Kwang-kuk, and on the opposite side were the members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde and others.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Aristides Pereira signed the general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde.

CSO: 4120/268

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### REPORT ON NONALIGNED POOL DELEGATION

#### Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK132217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of May 13 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall for the participants in the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with heads of delegations attending the meeting, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed him with thunderous applause.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech.

Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries, who is chairman of the current meeting also made a speech.

Present at the banquet were comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki, leading personnel of party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs and working peoples organisations, leading personages of science, culture and art and the press.

Invited to the banquet were delegations and delegates from the member nations of the pool coordinating committee, and from interested news agencies of other non-aligned countries and regional and international organisations.

The attendants raised glasses to the friendship and unity between the Korean people and peoples of non-aligned countries, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Ivacic Address

SK132237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)--Chairman Pero Ivacic made a speech at a banquet arranged on May 13 by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in honour of the participants in the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries.

On behalf of the news agencies of over 50 non-aligned countries, Pero Ivacic expressed deep thanks to respected President Kim Il-song for his cordial words in recognition of the work of the pool. He said:

You have, respected Comrade President, with your words about non-alignment, added to our knowledge of the consistent and constant endeavors and contributions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under your wise leadership, to safeguard and strengthen the authentic principles of non-alignment, to preserve the movements unity and solidarity, in conformity with the present situation. You are giving with this great encouragement to the non-aligned countries. You have impressed us with the high degree of importance you attach, in the realization of this lofty goal, to cooperation among the information media of the non-aligned countries and to our pool.

During preparations for this meeting of the Coordinating Committee, we were able from the outset to feel your personal concern for the success of our meeting. Early in March I had the occasion to become personally convinced of your concern when you expressed your desire for the pool coordinating committee meeting in Pyongyang to bring together the largest possible number of news agencies of the non-aligned countries, for the closest adherence to be shown to the principles and goals of the policy of non-alignment and for this meeting to demonstrate a full readiness to join in the committed and unified struggle to safeguard and preserve these principles and goals.

It gives me satisfaction to be able to inform you that our work, which began yesterday, is proceeding in precisely this spirit and that we can assure you that we shall fulfil your expectations, expectations shared, as well, by our non-aligned countries.

It has been our pleasure to have spent several days now in your beautiful and proud country and in this, its ever more attractive and modern capital. From the very first moment of our meetings with your people we have felt the warm hospitality which is the best proof of sincere friendship. The most exceptional conditions for our work have been provided, and opportunities, also, to become acquainted with the great achievements of the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of your party and under your creative guidance.

Permit me, as a Yugoslav, to recall here with you the words of your friend, the late Josip Broz Tito, who here in Pyongyang in 1977 with you spoke of your great achievements: "We know very well, because we ourselves started from next to nothing after the victory of our revolution, that all this is the result of the self-sacrifice and labour of your working people, your working class under the leadership and constant care of President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea."

It is our sincerest desire that the course of your great achievements made by the Korean people, by implementing chuche idea, will see the earliest possible creation of the conditions for attaining the great goal of the peaceful reunification of Korea on the basis of your well-known proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

He proposed a toast:

--To the strengthened unity and constant consolidation of the Non-Aligned Movement

--To new, creative successes for the people of Korea

--To long life and good health for you, respected Comrade President Kim Il-song.

#### Message of Thanks

SK151538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from the attendants of the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries on May 14 upon the successful conclusion of the meeting.

The message reads:

Esteemed Your Excellency President, We participants in the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries, would like to offer Your Excellency Esteemed President our best wishes and profound thanks from the bottom of our hearts in great joy and satisfaction upon the successful conclusion of the meeting.

Your Excellency who is making an outstanding contribution to the strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement has shown kindness for us to convene the current meeting in Pyongyang, the beautiful capital of your country which is widely known as a symbol of friendship and solidarity, and taken meticulous care of the preparatory work for the meeting. Furthermore, Your Excellency President, taking into consideration the unanimous aspiration of all of us the



participants of the meeting, personally received us and arranged a grand banquet where you delivered a speech which serves as programme for the strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement and the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries in particular.

The utmost care and valuable thought given by Your Excellency to us constituted a source which helped make this meeting a significant one conducive not only to developing the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries itself but to upholding the principles of the nonaligned movement and strengthening its unity and solidarity.

During our sojourn in your country, we were deeply impressed by the miraculous changes and progress made in your country under the wise leadership of Your Excellency and the Workers Party of Korea and also by your people's sincere efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The marvellous achievements and rich experiences gained in your country and the lofty aspiration of your people gave a great inspiration to us in our endeavours to attain the common objectives in accordance with the idea of the nonalignment.

And the kindness and sincerity expressed by your people through their hospitality to us left a never-to-be-forgotten impression on us.

Hoping that Your Excellency President and the Korean people will achieve greater successes in their noble work for the building of a new society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, we most sincerely wish Your Excellency Esteemed President a long life in good health for the eternal prosperity of Korea and the strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement.

#### Delegates Depart

SK170856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)--The delegations of the TANJUG News Agency of Yugoslavia headed by its director general Aleksandar Bakocevic; delegate of the Bangladesh News Agency Abul Hashem, its director general and chief editor; the delegation of the Press Trust of India (PTI) headed by its general manager N. R. Chandran; delegate of the JAMAIPRESS News Agency of Jamaica Ken Jones, its director; delegate of the Lanka Puwath National Agency of Sri Lanka Wijayasiri Gunayaualage; and delegate of the Department of Information and Broadcasting of the Republic of Maldives Hassan Ahmed Maniku, its director, left for home by train on May 15 after attending the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries.

The guests were farewelled at Pyongyang railway station by vice-general director of the Korean Central News Agency Yi Nam-kyun and deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON Kim Kwang-su.

The delegation of the Tunisia-Africa Press Agency headed by its director general Bechir Toual and the delegation of the Syrian Arab News Agency headed by its director general Saber Falhout left for home by plane on the same day.

They were seen off at the airport by vice-general director of the Korean Central News Agency Han Chong-sop and deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON Kim Kwang-su.

The delegation of the WAFA News Agency of Palestine headed by its general director Ziad Abdul Fatah; delegate of the BERNAMA National News Agency of Malaysia Ahmad Mustapha Bin Hassan, its director general; the delegation of the Islamic Republic News Agency of Iran (IRNA) headed by its deputy managing director Hamid Houshangq; delegate of the Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies Leong Koon-choy; delegation of the UNESCO Mohamed Hamdy Omar Kandil, director of its division of free flow of information and communication policies; and delegate of the United Nations Department for Public Information Michel Tombelaine left here on May 14 by plane.

#### More Delegates Leave

SK190816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates left here on May 18 by air after attending the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Kim Song-kol, general director, and Song Pong-sun, vice-general director, of the Korean Central News Agency, Kim Kwang-su, deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and Pak Chan-gun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

The delegations and delegates leaving yesterday were: The delegation of the PRENSA LATINA of Cuba headed by its director general Gustavo Robreno Dolz; the delegation of the ANTARA News Agency of Indonesia headed by its general manager and editor-in-chief August Marpaung;

delegate of the Nepals National News Agency (RSS) and its chairman and general manager Radhe Shyam Bista; the delegation of the AGERPRES News Agency of Romania headed by its director Ion Cumanasu;

delegate of the Somali National News Agency (SONNA) and its director Said Mohamoud Haji;

delegate of the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency and its editor Wilf Mbanga;

delegate of the Vietnam News Agency and its director of foreign service Hoang Thinh; and the delegation of the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) headed by Hasan Akhtar Gardezi.

CSO: 4120/268

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

DPRK, EGYPT SIGN PROTOCOL--Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)--A protocol on commodity delivery for 1982 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Pyongyang on May 13. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Yong-kun and other personages concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the Egyptian Government trade delegation headed by Adel el-Garhi, first vice-minister of economy and foreign trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and 'Abd al-Aziz Ibrahim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang. The protocol was signed by First Vice-Minister Yi Yong-kun and First Vice-Minister Adel el-Garhi. [Text] [SK140414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0322 GMT 14 May 82]

FINNISH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on May 13 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Porvoo group for the study of the chuche idea in Finland headed by Pekka Rantala, chief of the group. [Text] [SK140812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 14 May 82]

CHUCHE DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 19 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on May 18 met and had a friendly talk with chuche idea study delegations and members staying in our country. Present on the occasion were: the delegation of the Council for Social Development of India headed by Dr B. R. Patil, joint director general of the council; the chuche idea study delegation of Madagascar headed by Andriambololona Hyascinthe, secretary of the premier's office of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; J. C. Azzopardi, chairman of the Vittoriosa District Committee of the Malta Labour Party and president of the chuche idea study group in Vittoriosa; the delegation of the Guyana trade union study group of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song headed by its chairman, Aldwin E. Sinclair; Meshack Matovu, chief sub-editor of the Uganda People's Congress newspaper THE PEOPLE; Dr Walid Sadeddin, deputy chief of the Jordanian chuche philosophy study group; the chuche idea study delegation of Denmark headed by associate professor Knud Erik Skouby on technical University Lyngby, Denmark; the delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsongism headed by its permanent member Chikashi Tadi;

Anathbandhu De, professor of Calcutta University of India; the delegation of the Senegalese Sangalcam group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song headed by its chief Ibrahima Fall; the Tanzania chuche idea study delegation headed by E. S. Mushi, chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea in the Dar-es-Salaam National Education College, Tanzania; and M. S. Koroma, president of the study group of the Chaju (independence) idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Sierra Leone. [Text] [SK191059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 19 May 82]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, May 18--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on May 17 met and had a friendly conversation with the scholars delegation of Alborg University, Denmark, headed by Hans Gullestrup, president of the Institute of Social Development and Planning of the university. [Text] [SK190742 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 18 May 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Pyongyang May 19--A delegation of Chongnyon traders and industrialists in Saitama Prefecture headed by Song Won-kun, vice-chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and a delegation of workers of the Medical Association of Chongnyon headed by Pak Il, director of the Association of Korean Medical Workers in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on May 18 by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 19 May 82 SK]

FOREIGN CHUCHE DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, May 18--A chuche idea study delegation of Madagascar headed by Andriambololona Hyascinthe, secretary of the premier's office of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; a delegation of the Senegalese Sangalcam group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song headed by its chief Ibrahima Fall; M. S. Koroma, chief of the group for the study of the independent idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Sierra Leone; a chuche idea study delegation of Denmark headed by Knus Erik Skouby, assistant professor of the technical University Lyngby of Denmark; and Anathbandhu De, professor of the Calcutta University of India, arrived in Pyongyang on May 17 by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 18 May 82 SK]

KOREAN, BANGLADESH MEDIA AGREEMENT--Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--An agreement on news exchange and mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Bangladesh News Agency was signed in Pyongyang on May 15. It was signed by Kim Song-kol, general director of the Korean Central News Agency, and Abul Hasehm, director general and chief editor of the Bangladesh News Agency. [Text] [SK160921 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 16 May 82]

EGYPTIAN TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--The government trade delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Adel el-Garhi, first vice-minister of economic and foreign trade, left here on May 17 by plane. The delegation was sent off at the airport by First Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Yong-kun and other personages concerned and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy here Abdelaziz Ibrahim. [Text] [SK181422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 18 May 82]

MOZAMBIQUE OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)--Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on May 12 met Kang Su-myong, ambassador of our country to Mozambique, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed warm, fraternal greetings and the gift film "Mozambique Advances Under the Leadership of President Samora Moises Machel" from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm congratulations and greetings to the great leader who greeted his 70th birthday. He wholeheartedly wished the great President Kim Il-song good health and a long life for the victory of the world revolution. He expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [SK182209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 18 May 82]

ANTHOLOGY ON KIM CHONG-IL--Pyongyang, 19 May (KCNA)--An anthology "Guiding Star Over Mt Paektu" was recently published in Colombia, according to a report. This anthology contains 15 poems by Octavio Vasquez Uribe, a journalist and poet of Colombia, which include "Song to the Founder of the Chuche Idea," "Paeon to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il," "Mt Paektu, the Holy Mountain of Revolution," "The Morning Star That Rose Over Mt Paektu," "Genius in Childhood," "Outstanding Thinker and Theoretician, Great Practitioner" and "Bright Future of Chuche Cause." In these poems the author says that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has conducted energetic ideological and theoretical activities from his early years with brilliant intelligence and rare penetration without parallel and highly praises him as an outstanding thinker and theoretician and the loadstar, who formulated the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as an integral system of ideology, theory and method of chuche. He says that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a genius of revolution and construction possessed of outstanding leadership whereby he always sets forth high goals and proper slogans appealing to the hearts of the masses in socialist construction and boldly pushes ahead with all the work in a big way at a fast pace and is the pioneer of modern culture and a true leader of people with noblest virtues. Noting that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great leader who, with his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and energetic leadership, is resolutely defending and brilliantly carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he stresses: Only victory and glory are promised to the Korean people advancing under his tested leadership and Korea's future will be all the brighter. [Text] [SK190600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 19 May 82]

DANISH SOCIALIST CHAIRMAN--Pyongyang, May 20 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on May 17 sent a message of greetings to Gert Petersen on the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to you on your reelection as chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark at its congress. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we wholeheartedly wish your party and you fresh success

in the future work for carrying through the noble tasks set forth by the congress, feeling gratified that our two parties are making each others cooperation and solidarity closer on the basis of the common idea of anti-imperialism and independence. [Text] [SK192348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 19 May 82]

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Lazar Mojsov upon his appointment as federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Expressing the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow in scope and develop, the message wished him success in his work. [Text] [SK200830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 20 May 82]

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP--Pyongyang, 19 May (KCNA)--The delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organisation headed by its director general Arpad Bogsch left here on May 18 by plane after visiting our country. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Invention Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, personages concerned and Filip Marusic, resident representative of the Liaison office of the United Nations development programme here. [Text] [SK190549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 19 May 82]

CSO: 4120/268

KIM IL-SONG'S INDEPENDENT FOREIGN TRADE POLICY CITED

Pyongyang FOREIGN TRADE in English Mar 82 pp 1-3

[Text]

The great leader President Kim Il Sung who embodied the immortal Juche idea in the foreign relations of the Government of the Republic put forth an independent foreign trade policy and wisely led to develop in a positive way the relations of foreign trade with other countries on the principles of independence, complete equality and mutual benefit.

Holding fast to the independent foreign trade policy advanced by the great leader, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has established economic relations and develops trade relations successfully with all countries of the world.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while continuing to hold fast to the line of building an independent national economy by enlisting its own potentials and domestic resources to the fullest under the banner of self-reliance, will also establish economic relations and develop trade with other countries, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit." (*Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 598.*)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has wisely led the struggle of our people for the attainment of economic independence from the very first day of building a new society, stressing that an independent national economy should be built in order to develop economic relations with other countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Only when developing the trade on the basis of the building of an independent national economy, can the economy be rapidly developed and the principles of equality and mutual benefit in the economic relations with other countries be practically carried out by mobilizing and utilizing the country's natural wealth to the maximum.

While consolidating an independent national economy, the Government of the Republic has developed independently the economic relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit by improving ceaselessly the export structure in the direction of diversifying exports and enhancing their quality.

The independent foreign trade policy of the Government of the Republic has born eloquent testimony to its vitality through practice.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader our country today increases steadily the export of heavy and light industrial and agricultural products, while fully meeting the domestic demands for them, based on the solid foundation of the independent national economy.

Our country has caught up with the advanced countries in the per capita output of major industrial products including steel, cement, chemical fertilizers and fabrics.

As a result, our country is successfully maintaining the balance between export and import of our country and that of international payments through the export of diverse industrial products.

Our heavy industry not only plays a pivotal role in the building of the independent national economy but also holds an overwhelming proportion in the acquisition of foreign currencies.

Machine products hold not a small proportion in the export of heavy industrial products.

Our country, which was a source of raw materials for the Japanese imperialists and their commodity market before liberation, exports today up-to-date machine products on a large scale. This is a great success.

The machine tools form an overwhelming proportion in the export of machine products.

Almost all kinds of machine tools including lathes, drilling machines, milling machines and others are exported to more than 50 countries in the five continents.

Various machine products including tractors, automobiles, motors and transformers are also widely exported.

Our engineering industry reached the high level of producing by itself any kinds of modern machinery and equipment for blast furnaces, metallurgical furnaces, and tractor, automobile and chemical fertilizer factories, textile mills and cornstarch factories.

On this basis, our country exports complete sets of equipment for up-to-date factories in all branches of the national economy.

The metal products hold a big proportion in our country's export structure.

With the extensive reconstruction and the expansion of metal industry, the export of nonferrous metals



was 4.2 times in 1980 over 1970 and the export of rolled steel including steel plates, figured steels and drawn pipes also increased several times during this period.

The chemical industry has been developed in a many-sided way, and modernized, so that the assortment of chemical products for export increased over fivefold and the export of the main chemical products such as urea, calcium carbide, sodium carbonate, vinylon, polyvinyl chloride and polyethylene grew rapidly.

Along with this, cement factories have been turned into the reliable cement export centres of our country.

Huge new cement factories have been built and existing cement factories rebuilt or expanded, so that the export of cement increased several times in the 1970's.

We export a large amount of cement to many countries in Southeast Asia, the Middle and Near East and Western Europe.

Accordingly, our country has come up to the level of the developed countries in the total amount of its export as well as in the per capita export amount of cement.

Our country has an inexhaustible deposit of magnesite. By making use of this favourable condition, the Government of our Republic directed great efforts to the development of magnesite mines and to the building of their processing centres.

As a result, our refractory production centres including the magnesite mine called Mt. Paekgum (white gold) in the Ryongyang district, the Tanchon Magnesia Factory, the Songjin Refractory Factory and other factories are famous to many countries of the world.

Our magnesia clinker is exported in large quantities to the Soviet Union, Japan, West Germany and many other countries in Asia, Europe and the Middle and Near East every year. The export of magnesia clinker increased many times during the last 10-odd years.

With the increment of production of magnesia clinker and the building of its solid processing centres, our country has come to satisfy continuously the overseas demands for our refractories which are greatly increasing every year.

Besides, the light industry factories have been turned into the reliable production centres of consumer goods and the sources of export in our country.

A great number of modern large light industry factories and small and medium local industry factories have been built in all parts of the country, with the result that the diverse light industrial products including high-grade fabrics and their products, daily-use necessities and luxuries are widely exported to the world markets.

Our heavy and light industrial products receive a good reputation in international markets. Universal centre lathe model "Kusong-3", "Kumgang" brand portland cement, Tasaekdan silk and other goods were awarded gold medals in international fairs.

With the rapid development of agriculture, our country which was formerly short of food has been converted into a country of exporting food. The export of various agricultural and native produce including insam, tobacco and cigarettes, hops, peppermint and medicinal herbs is increasing on a large scale. The export of cigarettes rose several times in the last 1970's.

Thanks to our modern, independent economy with versatile structure the export structure could be diversified and foreign trade expanded and developed on the basis of independent stand.

With the perfection of the structure of the national economy and the wide introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology, the proportion of finished goods in the total exports has been raised remarkably. This has resulted in practically carrying out the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

During the last ten years the total exports have increased several times by successfully implementing the policy of developing foreign trade based on the solid foundation of the independent national economy. The large growth of our export keeps the balance between export and import.

Today our country produces on its own the essentials and those products which are in great demand, and obtains through trade with foreign countries those things which are in slight demand or in short supply, or which cannot be produced at home, on the principle of meeting each other's needs.

The independent economic system of the country has brought about a radical change in the import structure. The main imports are raw materials and other goods which are in short supply or which cannot be produced at home, and some of machines and equipment and parts which are in slight demand.

Without attaining economic self-support, it is inevitable to export raw materials and semi-processed goods and import manufactured goods and daily necessities. Such an export and import structure is characterized by the chronic adverse balance of trade.

As our country with a powerful independent national economy has enormous potentialities of export, it can actively increase import in conformity with the growth of export. And the balance between export and import of our country is not destroyed by the influence of the world "raw material crisis", because the industry of our country depends on the independent raw material bases.

This graphically shows the vitality of the independent national economic system and the independent foreign trade policy.

Upholding the independent foreign trade policy shaped by the great leader, our country has achieved a great success in making foreign trade multilateral and diversified.

While continuing to develop trade with the socialist countries on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual accommodation, the Government of the Republic has widely extended transactions with the third-world, non-aligned and many other countries.

As a result of the continuous development of trade with the socialist countries, the economic and technological interchange and the relations of friendship and cooperation with them have been promoted, and the amount of export increased systematically.

Proceeding from the noble desire to attain common prosperity in the struggle for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society, the Government carries out its foreign trade activities, which have aroused the active support and sympathy of the peoples of the newly-emerging nations.

In this way, our country has come to establish trade relations with almost all the newly-emerging nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America and conduct economic and technological interchange with them. In particular, foreign trade with the countries in South-

east Asia is extended and developed on a large scale. Our country is situated near these countries geographically and has great possibilities of mutual accommodation in the composition of exports and imports.

The newly-emerging nations are taking the position of mutual support and cooperation in the struggle for establishing a new international economic order.

Experience shows that the economic interchange and relations of cooperation with these countries can be developed successfully on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

In the past years we have also developed successfully trade relations with the capitalist countries which respect our country's sovereignty. Many capitalist countries which had no trade relations with us in the past, have come to develop trade positively with our country.

As a result, our export to capitalist countries has increased several times in the last ten years.

Now our country has established economic relations with more than 120 countries of the five continents in the world. This means a great victory of the independent foreign trade policy of the Government of the Republic and the failure of the US imperialists' blockade policy toward our country.

In the 1980's the foreign trade of our country will make new leaps forward.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea opened new magnificent vistas for the socialist construction, while setting a task of increasing our annual exports more than 4.2 times as much as in 1980 by the end of the 1980's.

Our country has a firm foundation for attaining these high export objectives.

According to the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of sea foods and 15 million tons of grain will be turned out annually in our country.

The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the target of reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland till 1988 which is one of the ten long-term objectives and presented a concrete task to be carried out.

This means that the material and technical foundations of our independent and modern industry and advanced socialist rural economy will be further strengthened. Then, our country will have the tremendous production potentiality to produce and export on a big scale various commodities required in international markets, while meeting fully the increasing domestic demands for industrial and agricultural products.

The Government of our Republic will thoroughly implement the policy of developing foreign trade based on the independent national economy and of making it multilateral and diversified in the future as well.

Thus, our country's foreign trade will be able to make a great contribution to promoting economic construction and improving the people's living, and to developing the economic and technical interchange, friendship and cooperation with many countries of the world which are fighting against imperialism and for independence.